कम करना, परिचालनात्मक दक्षता को बेहतर बनाना तथा दूध एवं दूध उत्पादों के बिक्री मूल्यों का समय-समय पर संशोधन करना शामिल है ।

Production of Pulses

1421. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the fluctuation in per hectare production of pulses from 1985-86 to 1990-91;

(b) what is the percentage of rise fall in the per capita availability of pulses from 1985-86 to 1990-91;

(c) what was the gap between demand and supply of pulses at the end of 1991;

(d) what is the comparative reduction in the land under cultivation of pulses during the last three years (upto 1990-91) for producing more profitable agricultural produce; and

(e) what is the strategy formulated by Government to boost the production of pulses during the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Per hectare yield of pulses during the last six years is as follows:

Year	Yield rate (Kgs. per hectare)
1985-86	547
1986-87	506
1987-88	515
1988-89	598
1989-90	549
1990-91	576

(b) The per capita net availability of pulses during 1990 was 41.4 grams per day which was higher by about 8 percent than that of 38.4 grams per day in 1985.

(c) The demand for pulses in a particular year depends upon the income, prices of pulses and prices of substitutes particularly of vegetables and overall availability. Production of pulses during 1990-91 was estimated at 14.06 million tonnes. Against this, there was a net import of pulses of about 1.3 million tonnes during 1990. As per assessment made by the working group on demand and supply projections for eighth five year plan, the demand for pulses for 1990-91 was estimated to be about 15 to 16 million tonnes against the likely production of about 14 million tonnes.

(d) There is no reduction in the land under cultivation of pulses during the last three years upto 1990-91 as area under pulses in 1990-91 was 24.40 million hectares against 23.15 million hectares in 1988-89.

(e) To boost the production of pulses, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely; National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) and Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP)— Pulses, are being implemented. Under the first scheme, thrust is given to launch crop and area specific programmes with five major pulses. It provided enough scope for twin approach;

(i) increasing the area through multiple cropping,

(ii) increasing yield per unit area. The second scheme lays stress on plant protection umbrella on gram and arhar for preventing reduction in yield due to pod-borer, cut-worms and termite and also extension of area under summer moong/urad. These schemes are likely to continue during the coming years,

Dual Price Fertilizer Policy

1422. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Chief Minister of Rajasthan regarding the administrative difficulties being faced by the State Government in the implementation of dual pricing of fertilizer policy announced after the increase in the price of fertilizers by 30 per cent from August, 1991 by Government;

(b) if so, when the request was received and what is the amount sanctioned so far to the State for implementing dual price fertilizer policy; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the financial assistance for the current financial year as compared to last sanctioned amount of Rs. 5.098 crores to solve the problems of 6 lakhs small and marginal farmers who have been deprived of the benefits in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request was received on 19-8-91. The amount allocated to the State under the scheme on "Fertilizer subsidy for small and marginal farmers" is Rs. 5.098 crore. The first instalment of Rs. 1.259 crore was released to the State Government on 16-9-1991.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to increase the financial assistance for current financial year under the scheme on "Fertiliser Subsidy for small and marginal farmers".

Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme

1423. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States/Union Territories in which the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is being implemented;

(b) the total number of farmers who are covered under the Schemes till date; the sum insured under the Scheme till date; premium collected and the claims paid payable till date;

(c) whether the CCIS is proposed to be introduced in those States Union Territories in which it is not being implemented at present; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The names of the States/Union Territories presently implementing the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry and Daman & Diu.

(b) From Kharif 1985 to the end of Kharif 1991, 309 lakh farmers have been covered under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS), insuring a sum of Rs. 6874.58 crores and the premium collected is Rs. 116.11 crores. During this period the claims received were Rs. 723.91 crore out of which claims of Rs. 633.39 crore have since been paid.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is a voluntary scheme. States are free to implement the scheme, in any area notified by them.

फसल बीमा योजना

1424. **श्री कैलाश नारायण सारंग :**
श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी राज्यों में फसल बीमा योजना को अनिवार्य रूप से लागू करने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन किसानों की फसलों का जिन्होंने बैंकों से फसल ऋण प्राप्त नहीं किया है, भी अनिवार्य रूप से बीमा किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस योजना को लागू करने के प्रस्ताव पर इस प्रकार विचार करना चाहती है ताकि प्रत्येक किसान को, जिनकी फसल का बीमा किया गया है, उसको हुए वास्तविक नुकसान के अनुसार मुआवाजा मिल सके ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुल्लापल्ली रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (ग) बृहत फसल बीमा योजना के कार्यक्षेत्र को, क्षेत्र कवरेज, किसानों को देय क्षतिपूर्ति, की दृष्टि से व्यापक बनाने के लिये बृहत फसल बीमा योजना की समीक्षा